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DUPLICATE

ARMY MEDICAL



REPORT

For Year 1950

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
JOHN D. FINLAYSON

M.B.E., T.D., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

BURGH OF FALKIRK

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1950

TO THE SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
FOR SCOTLAND, AND THE PROVOST,
MAGISTRATES AND COUNCILLORS OF
THE BURGH OF FALKIRK.

MRS. WRIGHT AND GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with the instructions entailed in D.H.S.
Circular No. 112/1950, I have the honour to submit the Report
on the Health of the Burgh of Falkirk for the year ended 31st
December, 1950.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN D. FINLAYSON,
M.B.E., T.D., M.B., Ch.B.,
D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

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INTRODUCTION TO ANNUAL REPORT, 1950

General

The various duties which fall to the Local Authority to perform under the National Health Services Act continue to develop. The year 1950 has not been outstanding in any particular way and it serves no useful purpose to comment on the cleavage that has been made in the Local Health Service. One still regrets the loss of hospitals formerly controlled by the Local Authority. It would be useless to make any comment upon this matter.

The present-day function of the Local Authority Health Service is defined under the National Health Service Acts. The main concern of the Health Department is prevention of illness, care and after-care, under Section 27 of the Act. Also, much of the work of the Department comes under the category of Social medicine.

There is the obvious drifting together of the main departments of the Local Authority, namely, that of Social Welfare, including the duties under the various children's Acts and the Health Department itself. It is difficult to draw a line of demarcation between the Welfare work of those two Departments and daily they are working more together than here-to-fore. This is altogether to the good, as in many ways it avoids duplication, but still there is room for further integration of the two services and much of the welfare work of the Health Department could readily be taken over by the Social Welfare Department.

Infantile Mortality

It is satisfactory to note that the Infantile Mortality for 1950 is the lowest on record for the Burgh of Falkirk, when one compares the figure of 32 per 1,000 Live Births for the Burgh of Falkirk with the figure of 40 for all the large Burghs in Scotland and 39 for Scotland as a whole, then there is every reason to be encouraged by this figure. Last year's figure of 50 was extremely unsatisfactory until an investigation revealed that the majority of the deaths of infants under one year were due to conditions like prematurity. During the year under review, the number of deaths due to prematurity is markedly decreased.

Vaccination and Immunisation

During 1950 there was an outbreak of smallpox which stimulated the desire for vaccination. Some 1,889 were vaccinated during the year, the majority being done at the time of the outbreak of smallpox in Glasgow. I should like to comment here on the efficiency of the Health Department of Glasgow and Hamilton in controlling the epidemic and fighting what might have been a much more widespread epidemic of smallpox. As Medical Officer of Health for the Burgh of Falkirk, which is so near Glasgow and Hamilton, I had many

anxious moments during this time, but knowing full well how efficiently the control and supervision of contacts was carried out, I did not fear any great danger occurring in this area. Admittedly, there were many contacts to be looked to and supervised, but considering the nearness of the danger area this number was much less than originally anticipated.

I would also comment upon the splendid response by the other Departments of the Local Authority here, and I am grateful to them for the lead they gave to the general vaccination in the area.

In so far as immunisation for Diphtheria and Whooping Cough are concerned, this continues to be accepted by a very large number of parents.

It is satisfactory to note that no case of Diphtheria occurred within the Burgh during 1950, another satisfactory result of the immunisation campaign. Although this is so, we have still a long way to go before we are satisfied that all the parents are realizing their responsibility in having their children immunised against Diphtheria. There still exists in certain families the attitude of "I do not believe in it". It is largely to be expected that the majority of the people who give voice to such opinions has sufficiently proved to be a reflection of their knowledge, and one finds usually in their reasons for disbelief that their answers are far from satisfactory, and certainly indicate a complete misunderstanding of the gravity of failure to provide sufficient protection for their own children. Would it be possible, one asks, to include failure to immunise and vaccinate, within the category of child neglect?

Infectious Diseases

There were few outstanding features in the Infectious Diseases for the year 1950. Comment might be made on one or two, namely, there was during the early part of the year a considerable outbreak of Sonne Dysentery. Some 69 cases were notified. Few required removal to hospital. Many were diagnosed after all symptoms had disappeared. There were also notified 375 cases of Measles, which was a seasonal epidemic and one which maintained its two-yearly cycle. 1950 was the first complete year of notification of Whooping Cough. During that period 70 cases were notified. There is little doubt that more cases actually occurred within the Burgh than were notified. The introduction of notification of Whooping Cough will now assist in assessing the value of immunisation. Of the 70 cases, 8 were immunised.

Primary Pneumonia still continues to have a fairly high incidence, 79 cases being notified in 1950. The incidence of this is largely controlled by climatic conditions and one wonders whether the coal shortage during that time had anything to do with it. The notifications of Scarlet Fever were the same as last year, being 67.

Tuberculosis

The Tuberculosis service continues as before. There was a total of 92 cases notified within the Burgh during the year 1950. Twenty-six cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were also notified, making a total of 118. The greatest incidence was in the age group of 15-25 years, this group accounting for more than a third of the total cases.

Under the scheme for the prevention of illness, there is a considerable field for development, and I have emphasized how important it is to make adequate provision for the treatment of the physically sub-standard child. There is within the Burgh a considerable number of those children who would benefit greatly by a period of residence in a recuperative home. One sees those children from week to week, and realizes each time how inadequate is the treatment available for them. They do not come within the category of children requiring hospital treatment.

They are under-nourished, very pale, they give evidence of lack of sleep, they are not getting sufficient fresh air and generally speaking they are in great need of some form of treatment to raise their resistance to disease to a safe level. I do so wish that I could express sufficiently my anxiety for those children in order that something can be done to raise the quality of the future citizens of the Burgh.

Housing

Housing still continues to be a problem. There is still a very large number of people living in single sub-let apartments. I am most grateful to the Housing Department for their close co-operation and for the number of people re-housed by them on account of ill-health. There still remains a very large proportion of cases being dealt with, but until more houses are forthcoming, these must wait.

Midwifery Services

It will be seen from the figures a considerable number of confinements were conducted in the homes under the able and efficient supervision of the Nursing Service. There are now three Gas and Air Analgesia Outfits available, and in regular use.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING SERVICE

The Nursing Service continues to be efficiently carried out under the supervision of Miss Stewart. I value their co-operation and would commend their efficiency in carrying out the various duties assigned to them. The staff is increasing to meet the demands made upon them. With the increasing staff, the question of accommodation still continues to be acute. The dwelling-house mentioned in last year's report is nearing completion, and it is hoped that some time in the following year it will be occupied.

An additional duty falling to the Nursing Service is that of the School Medical Service which it is hoped to commence some time in 1951.

I wish to express my thanks and appreciation to Dr. Barr for her valuable assistance in carrying out her part of the work in this Department.

I also take this opportunity of expressing to my office Staff my sincere thanks for their patience and hard work, and the support they give me throughout the year.

To the following my thanks are due for their particular contributions to this report :—

Mr. French, Chief Sanitary Inspector, for his report on Factories, Food Supplies and other relevant information.

Mr. Gibson, Burgh Engineer, for his report on the sewage works.

Dr. Carter for his report on Bacteriological Examinations carried out in the Burgh of Falkirk.

Principal Statistical Facts showing Falkirk's position for the Year 1950

	Scotland	Large Burghs	Falkirk
Population (Total at 30th June, 1950)	5,174,459	2,792,068	38,206
Birth-rate per 1,000	17·9	17·8	15·4
Death-rate	12·4	12·5	11·8
All Tuberculosis	2,777	1,928	15
Respiratory Tuberculosis	2,441	1,701	10
Principal Epidemic Diseases			
Total Deaths	63,996	35,009	449
Measles	38	20	—
Scarlet Fever	4	1	—
Whooping Cough	61	26	1
Diphtheria	3	1	—
Influenza	386	155	—
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	4,383	2,817	33
Births and Deaths			
Illegitimate Births per cent of Total Births	5·2	5·2	4·9
Infant Mortality	39	40	32
Total Births	92,530	49,711	588
Deaths from all Puerperal Causes	106	48	—
Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis	23	12	—
Deaths from other Puerperal Conditions	83	36	—
Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births			
All Puerperal Conditions	1·1	1·0	—
Puerperal Sepsis	0·2	0·2	—
Other Puerperal Conditions	0·9	0·7	—

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS

YEAR	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Population	34,500	34,000	33,663	33,971	34,227	36,700	38,435	38,499	38,449	38,206
Birth-rate	13.6	12.8	14.9	15.0	14.6	20.3	20.9	18.4	17.1	15.4
Death-rate	12.3	11.6	13.5	13.6	13.2	12.7	13.0	12.5	11.5	11.8
Infantile Mortality Rate	48	53	53	45	62	58	42	37	50	32
Tuberculosis (all forms)	.90	.41	.45	.79	.64	.71	.49	.60	.60	.39
Tuberculosis (Respiratory system)	.67	.32	.39	.62	.50	.52	.47	.52	.52	.26
Zymotic Death-rate	.14	.18	.45	.24	.06	.19	.16	.05	.16	.03

Comparative Table of Births for the past Ten Years

Year	Male	Female	Total	Illegitimate	Birth-rate	Percentage Illegitimate
1941	317	289	606	31	13·6	5·1
1942	311	295	606	37	12·8	6·1
1943	297	292	589	40	14·9	6·8
1944	337	329	666	59	15·0	8·9
1945	297	286	583	38	14·6	6·5
1946	431	349	780	54	20·3	6·9
1947	399	405	804	31	20·9	3·9
1948	379	328	707	31	18·4	4·4
1949	354	305	659	38	17·1	5·8
1950	305	283	588	29	15·4	4·9

Comparative Table of Infantile Deaths for the past Ten Years

Year	Number of Deaths	Deaths of Infants per 1000 Births
1941	29	48·0
1942	32	53·0
1943	31	53·0
1944	30	45·0
1945	36	62·0
1946	45	58·0
1947	34	42·0
1948	26	37·0
1949	33	50·0
1950	19	32·0

Comparative Table of Deaths for the past Ten Years

Year	Number of Deaths Registered	Death-rate	Population
1941	424	12·3	34,500
1942	394	11·6	34,000
1943	453	13·5	33,663
1944	462	13·6	33,971
1945	453	13·2	34,227
1946	461	12·7	36,700
1947	454	13·0	38,435
1948	435	12·5	38,499
1949	593	11·5	38,449
1950	608	11·8	38,206

FALKIRK TOWN COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING SERVICE

Summary of Work from 1st January—31st December, 1950

Home Nursing

Cases carried forward from previous year	....	....	....	118
New Cases	....	....	....	802
				<u>920</u>

Results

Convalescent	....	....	....	670
Transferred to Hospital	....	....	....	38
Died	....	....	....	66
Remaining on Register	....	....	....	146
				<u>920</u>

Nature of Cases Nursed

Medical	....	....	....	507	Visits	24,633
Surgical	....	....	....	136	"	3,823
Maternity	....	....	....	159	"	3,162
Casual	....	....	....	—	"	464
						<u>32,082</u>

Health Visiting

	1st visit.	Re-visits.	Total.
Ante-Natal	154	815	974
Maternity Requests	320	—	320
Post-Natal	698	104	—
Infants	575	7,723	8,298
Children, 1-5 years	153	9,767	9,920
Infectious Disease Contacts	175	526	701
Tuberculosis—Supervisory	104	1,751	1,855
Tuberculosis—Nursing	25	1,179	1,204
	<u>2,204</u>	<u>21,865</u>	<u>23,272</u>

CLINIC ATTENDANCES**Meadow Street Clinic**

	No. of 1st visits.	No. of Re- visits.		No. of Patients.	No. of Visits.
Ante-Natal	370	395	Tuberculosis	132	763
Infants	199	2,375	Do. Contacts	331	1,930
Children, 1-5 yrs.	80	803	Light Therapy	427	3,272
			Scabies	19	47
	<u>649</u>	<u>3,573</u>		<u>909</u>	<u>612</u>

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION**Diphtheria
Immunisation****A.P.T.—**

1st Injection	36
2nd Injection	22
Boosting Dose	10

T.A.F.—

1st Injection	12
2nd Injection	9

T.A.B.—

Immunisation	2
Vaccinations*	1,889

**Whooping Cough and
Diphtheria Immunisation****D.P.P.—**

1st Injection	89
2nd Injection	68
3rd Injection	126

Whooping Cough—

1st Injection	4
2nd Injection	3
3rd Injection	5

Typhoid—

Immunisation	9
--------------------	---

Camelon Clinic

	No. of 1st Visits.	No. of Re-visits.	Total No. of Attendances.
Infants	119	990	1,109
Children	39	236	275
			<u>1,384</u>

**Diphtheria
Immunisation****A.P.T.—**

1st Injection	1
2nd Injection	1
Boosting Dose	2

**Whooping Cough and
Diphtheria Immunisation****D.P.P.—**

1st Injection	95
2nd Injection	82
3rd Injection	87

Whooping Cough

1st Injection	2
2nd Injection	1
3rd Injection	5
Vaccinations	41

*N.B.—Increase in Vaccinations done was due to an outbreak of Smallpox in Glasgow.

DOMESTIC HELPS

(1)	Number of Helps employed at end of year	....	....	27
	Whole-time	....	....	4
	Part-time	....	....	23
(2)	Number of Homes assisted during the year	....	....	127
(3)	Average period of assistance	....	....	7½ weeks
(4)	Number of cases in (2) provided on account of confinement—			
	(a) At Home	....	....	26
	(b) In Hospital	....	....	7

REPORT ON MIDWIFERY CASES

From 1st January—31st December, 1950

Number of Midwifery cases	....	....	....	....	159
Number of cases where doctor was present at birth	....	....	....	....	31
Number of cases where medical aid was sent for—					
During labour or puerperium	....	....	....	....	27
For infant	....	....	....	....	5
Number of cases removed to Hospital—					
Before delivery	....	....	....	....	2
After delivery	....	....	....	....	—
Number of Forcep deliveries	....	....	....	....	3
Number of mothers in whom a temperature of 100°F. or more was observed on any two occasions and was sustained for 24 hours	....	....	....	....	2
Number of Still births	....	....	....	....	3
Number of infants dying within 48 hours after birth	....	....	....	....	2

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(1) Ante-natal and post-natal service

	No. of Clinics provided at end of year whether held at Child Welfare Clinics or other premises	No. of women who attended at the Clinics during the year	Total No. of attendances made by women during the year
Local Health Authority Clinics—			
Ante-natal Clinics	1	370	395
Post-natal Clinics	—	—	—
Clinics provided by Voluntary Organisations—			
Ante-natal Clinics	—	—	—
Post-natal Clinics	—	—	—

(2) Child Welfare Clinics

	No. of Clinics provided at end of year	No. of children who first attended the Clinics during year and who on the date of their first attendance were :—		Total No. of attendances made during year by children who at end of year were :—	
		Under 1 year of age	Over 1 year of age	Under 1 year of age	Over 1 year of age
Local Health Authority Clinics	2	318	119	3365	1039
Clinics provided by Voluntary Organisations	—	—	—	—	—

Day Nurseries (including 24-hour Nurseries) as at end of Year

Nurseries provided by Authority	State whether approved for training	No. of approved placed		No. of children on register at end of year	Average daily attendances during year		Waiting lists at end of year
		0.2	2.5		0.2	2.5	
The Day Nursery, Arbuthnot Street, Canclon, Falkirk	Yes	16	24	16	12	23	26
Woodburn Day Nursery, Woodburn Road, Falkirk	Yes	—	40	4	3	29	38
The Day Nursery, Merchiston Ave., Falkirk	Yes	15	30	11	10	26	15
							24

MIDWIFERY

(i) Total No. of births occurring in the area during year—that is before correction for mother's residence—Live Births, 1,307 ; Still Births, 39 ; Total, 1,346. (ii) Total No. of births in (i) occurring in institutions (including private maternity homes, 1,179). (iii) Total No. of births in (i) occurring at home, 167. (iv) No. of births in (iii) classified to show nature of attendance at birth :—

	Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947			Other domiciliary cases			Total
	Doctor engaged and present at confinement	Doctor engaged and not present at confinement	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	Doctor engaged	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	Without doctor or midwife	
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority (including those engaged on a fee-per-case basis) 17	31	135	—	—	—	—	166
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Boards of Management	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Private practising midwives	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
(e) Totals	31	135	—	1	—	—	167

Medical Aid. No. of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 22 (1) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, by a Midwife :—For Domiciliary Cases, 31 ; No. of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year for cases where the medical practitioner had agreed to provide maternity services under the National Health Service, 31.

Administration of Analgesics. No. of midwives in practice in the area qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland, 7. No. of domiciliary midwives who received their training during the year :—9 midwives received theoretical training ; have yet to complete practical training. No. of sets of Apparatus for the administration of gas and air in use at 31st December, 1950, by domiciliary midwives employed by the Authority, or employed by Voluntary Organisations in the Authority's area (including those in use by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases), 3. No. of cases in which gas and air was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year, (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases), 7. No. of cases in which pethidine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases), 23.

No. of Cars in use by midwives at 31st December, 1950—
none.

HEALTH VISITING

	No. of Visits paid by Health Visitors during year					
	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children between the ages of 1 and 5	
	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits
Health Visitors employed by the Authority—*16	370	—	575	7,723	153	9,920
(Nursing Visits)	Tuberculosis Cases		Other Cases		Total Visits Paid	
	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits		
	104 25	1,751 1,179	175	526	22,501	
Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Organisations	Nil					

*Combined Nursing Service

HOME NURSING

	No. of Cases attended by Home Nurses under arrangements made under this Section (exclusive of midwifery)	No. of Visits paid by Nurses to these Cases
Home Nurses employed directly by the Authority —*16	761	28,920
Home Nurses employed by Voluntary Organisations	—	—

*Combined Nursing Service

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND

Name of Local Health Authority—Burgh of Falkirk
Vaccination

Return for period 1st January, 1950, to 31st December, 1950

Year of Birth of Persons	Number of persons primarily vaccinated during period				Number of persons re-vaccinated during period				Number of persons specially reported during period because of actual or alleged complication of vaccination
	Typical vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day	Accelerated (vaccinoid) Reaction 5th-7th day	Reaction greatest at 2nd-3rd day	No local reaction	Typical vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day	Accelerated (vaccinoid) reaction 5th-7th day	Reaction greatest at 2nd-3rd day	No local reaction	
1950	82	—	—	52	9	—	—	7	—
1949	56	1	—	14	5	1	—	4	—
1948	57	8	1	12	8	—	—	9	—
1947	23	—	—	8	3	—	—	3	—
1946	16	—	—	8	9	—	—	8	—
1945	17	—	—	6	7	—	—	6	—
1944	5	—	—	5	2	—	—	8	—
1943	18	—	—	5	12	—	—	10	—
1942	12	—	—	7	9	—	—	20	—
1941	10	—	—	4	10	—	—	12	—
1940	12	—	—	6	15	—	—	23	—
1939	7	—	—	3	12	—	—	16	—
1938	12	—	—	1	8	—	—	12	—
1937	6	—	—	6	10	—	—	18	—
1936	9	—	—	7	8	—	—	24	—
1935									
or earlier	117	2	7	82	236	3	7	1023	—
Totals	459	11	8	226	363	4	7	1203	—

MILK SUPPLY

Following upon the increased incidence of Tuberculosis over the past year, the number of contacts has increased, this necessitating an increased demand for the supply of milk. One cannot help but feel a certain amount of anxiety at the rising costs in this direction but, as I have stated in previous reports, it is money well spent. There is no doubt that the lack of suitable accommodation for those children and also for the notified cases of Tuberculosis increases the demand for milk.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Lectures and Film Shows sponsored by the Scottish Council for Health Education continue to be given at regular intervals in the Clinic. The meetings are well attended and one feels that this is an important duty of the Local Authority Health Service in bringing to the public the importance of preventive medicine. The variety of films shown during the year depicted dangers due to Diphtheria, showed vividly the danger of fire and how easily children can be maimed for life or their death may be caused by simple neglects in the home.

The limited accommodation, however, prevents the extension of the scope of those meetings, and one feels that some wider publicity might be good in order to interest more people in the work of the Health Department.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The Domestic Help Service is continuing to justify its introduction. Many more Helps have been engaged and it is hoped that ultimately there will be an adequate service to deal with the demands of the public. It is becoming almost a full-time occupation to supervise this Service.

The main demand is from the older people as stated in a previous report. In that report, I mentioned the possibility of some type of Home being thought of but so far the home has not materialised.

DAY NURSERIES

Good use is continuing to be made of the Day Nurseries and they continue to give accommodation to those children of employed mothers and also to prove a haven for the ever-roving child where the parents can feel that their children are at least safe for the major part of the day. The Day Nurseries are an important part of the whole Scheme for care of children, and they provide a definite assistance to the children in preparing them for the elementary schools when the time comes for them to attend. There still exists, of course, great need for a residential nursery, and it is hoped that as soon as suitable accommodation becomes available, the Council will see how advantageous such a nursery would be to the Child Welfare Service.

Provision of Materials given out to Local Practitioners for Immunisation Purposes

Diphtheria Antitoxin	....	....	....	....	10,000 units
Alum Precipitated Toxoid	....	....	....	....	65 c.c.s.
Diphtheria Pertussis Prophylactic	....	....	....	....	310 c.c.s.
Calf Lymph (singles)	....	....	....	....	113

Provision of Insulin

Six females who are suffering from Diabetes were supplied with insulin in tubes of :—

20 units per c.c.	....	....	....	....	102
40 units per c.c.	....	....	....	....	6

Protamine Zinc Insulin

40 units per c.c.	....	....	....	....	240
Total number of tubes issued	....	....	....	....	348

Return of Cases of Tuberculosis Notified during the Year

	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS										Cases notified in a previous year and removed to hospital for the first time during 1950	
	AGE-GROUPS											
	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total		
Respiratory <div>{ Males Females Total</div>	—	1	3	1	19	9	6	15	2	56	17	11
	—	2	—	—	18	9	3	3	1	36	4	4
	—	3	3	1	37	18	9	18	3	92	21	15
Non-respiratory <div>{ Males Females Total</div>	2	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	8	—	3
	3	3	2	4	4	1	1	—	—	18	1	—
	5	3	5	5	6	1	1	—	—	26	1	3
Respiratory and Non-respiratory <div>{ Males Females</div>	2	1	6	2	21	9	6	15	2	64	17	14
	3	5	2	4	22	10	4	3	1	54	5	4
	5	6	8	6	43	19	10	18	3	118	22	18
Grand Total												

The undernoted Cases are included in previous Table

		NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS								
		AGE-GROUPS								
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards
Respiratory	Males	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
Non-respiratory	Males	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	—	2	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
	Total	1	2	4	1	1	—	1	—	—
Total		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

N. B.—The above are particulars of cases notified from the Falkirk and District Royal Infirmary and were transferred immediately to district in which the patient resided.

Return of Cases notified during year in which diagnosis of Tuberculosis has been confirmed

		NUMBER OF CASES DIAGNOSED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS								
		AGE-GROUPS								
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards
Respiratory	Males	—	1	3	1	19	8	6	15	1
	Females	—	2	—	—	18	8	3	2	1
	Total	—	3	3	1	37	16	9	17	2
Non-respiratory	Males	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
	Females	3	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
	Total	4	1	—	4	5	—	—	—	—
Respiratory and Non-respiratory	Males	1	1	3	2	21	8	6	15	1
	Females	3	3	—	3	21	8	3	2	1
	Total	4	4	3	5	42	16	9	17	2
Total		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Return showing the Number of Cases, with their Home Residence, in the area who received
Treatment in Sanatoria or other Institutions during the year**

		NUMBER OF PATIENTS				
		In Institutions on January 1	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Institutions	In Institutions on December 31
Respiratory	{ Adults { Males	25	29	17	5	31
	{ Females	14	12	13	2	11
	{ Children { Males	4	6	5	—	4
	{ Females	7	1	—	—	8
Non-respiratory	{ Adults { Males	2	3	1	—	4
	{ Females	2	1	1	—	2
	{ Children { Males	3	1	—	2	2
	{ Females	—	—	—	—	—
Total		57	53	37	7	62

Return of Number of Persons who Died from Tuberculosis in the area during the year with particulars as to period elapsing between Notification and Death and between Discharge from an Institution and Death

	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number of persons who died from tuberculosis Of whom—	8	2	1	3
Not notified or notified only at or after death	1	—	—	1
Notified less than 1 month before death	2	—	—	1
“ from 1 to 3 months “	—	—	—	—
“ “ 3 to 6 “	—	—	—	—
“ “ 6 to 12 “	2	—	1	—
“ “ 1 to 2 years “	—	—	—	1
“ over 2 years “	3	2	—	—
Total	8	2	1	3
Number who died within 28 days after discharge from an Institution	—	—	—	—
Number who died more than 28 days after discharge from an Institution	1	—	—	—

Return of Cases of Infectious Disease (excluding Tuberculosis) notified during the Year ended 31st December, 1950

DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND ACCEPTED BY HIM AS SUFFERING FROM THE STATED DISEASE									
	At all ages	At Age—Years							Cases removed to hospital	Cases not removed to hospital
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65		
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	M ... F	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Chickenpox ...	M ... F	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	1	8
Continued Fever ...	M ... F	—	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	9
Diphtheria ...	M ... F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	M ... F	3	13	13	2	2	—	1	14	20
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	M ... F	—	20	9	2	3	—	1	11	24
Erysipelas ...	M ... F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	M ... F	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	M ... F	5	—	—	1	—	—	2	4	1
		202	116	79	1	—	1	—	1	201
		173	100	62	2	—	—	—	4	169
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	M	23 10	—	2	1	1	1	—	5	11	3	9	14
	F		—	—	1	1	—	—	2	3	3	2	8
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	M	53 26	5	8	7	3	3	3	9	15	3	27	26
	F		3	4	3	2	2	—	2	9	3	18	8
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	M F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, Acute	M	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	M	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	2
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	M	32 35	—	11	20	1	1	—	—	—	—	24	8
	F		—	9	25	—	—	1	—	—	—	24	11
Typhoid Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid A	M	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid B	M	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	M	32 38	5	22	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
	F		7	24	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
Infective Hepatitis	M	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	M F	395 336	18 20	176 159	135 114	8 11	5 4	15 5	32 15	6 8	84 65	311 271	

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED EACH MONTH

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Dysentery	1	—	1	2	—	—	2	3	17	12	16	15	69
Erysipelas	1	—	2	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	10
Influenzal Pneumonia	2	5	5	2	8	4	1	1	1	—	—	4	33
Primary Pneumonia	8	24	7	6	8	2	4	1	—	4	8	7	79
Scarlet Fever	16	6	12	10	6	6	3	—	2	4	1	1	67
Whooping Cough	6	7	—	2	7	8	1	14	9	6	3	7	70
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	—	—	1	20	75	123	75	18	—	2	37	24	375
Chickenpox	—	—	—	2	4	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	18
Infective Hepatitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Para-Typhoid A	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Para-Typhoid B	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	35	45	29	48	108	156	89	38	30	28	67	58	731

YEAR 1950

Infectious Diseases	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Total
Scarlet Fever	9	5	9	22	22	67
Dysentery	21	13	11	9	15	69
Infective Hepatitis ...	—	—	1	—	—	1
Erysipelas	—	2	2	2	4	10
Influenzal Pneumonia	11	3	4	11	4	33
Primary Pneumonia	16	14	6	19	24	79
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	1	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	16	8	8	8	30	70
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	2	—	—	—	3
Puerperal Fever	1	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	74	35	57	105	104	375
Chickenpox	1	1	4	—	12	18
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	1	1
Para-Typhoid A	—	1	—	—	—	1
Para-Typhoid B	—	—	—	1	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total	150	85	103	177	216	731

Infectious Diseases notified during Ten Years

Disease	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Diphtheria	34	22	33	103	82	54	47	36	—	—
Erysipelas	11	20	33	24	14	17	16	18	11	10
Scarlet Fever	18	47	94	201	97	60	93	189	67	67
Puerperal Fever	3	4	4	3	4	4	7	2	2	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	2	10	12	6	4	1	2	2	3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	22	9	1	1	1	6	4	5	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	2	—	4	1	2	2	—	2	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	2	1	—	9	—	2	1
Primary Pneumonia	22	28	49	48	46	79	66	52	71	79
Influenzal Pneumonia	7	25	15	7	—	4	—	6	32	33
Pneumonia (otherwise not notifiable)	—	—	—	5	4	6	4	4	9	—
Chickenpox	—	—	1	2	37	1	—	—	—	18
Dysentery	—	—	16	101	405	82	21	8	4	69
Measles	38	381	27	367	178	523	33	432	120	375
Whooping Cough	2	2	5	12	17	—	9	—	1	70
Undulant Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Infective Hepatitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	1	1
Para-Typhoid A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Para-Typhoid B	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	162	542	288	892	893	842	315	762	324	731

GLASGOW BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY

Bacteriological Examinations carried out for the Burgh of
Falkirk for the Year 1950

	Positive.	Total.
Diphtheria—swabs	—	191
Haemolytic streptococci—swabs	116	433
Vincent's organisms—swabs	—	1
Enterica group—faeces 154, urine 5, blood 18	16	177
Salmonella group—faeces	10	31
Dysentery group—faeces	210	1,416
Occult blood—faeces	3	10
Worms—faeces	—	6
Organisms—urine 155, pus 46, swabs 46, blood cultures 32, C.S. fluid 6, faeces 2, blood 3, smears 17, pleural fluid 1, sputum 1	—	309
Ophthalmia neonatorum—eye swabs	—	2
Chemical examination—urine	—	2
Asbestos bodies—sputum	—	1
Meningitis—C.S. fluid 1, P.N. swab 1	1	2
Paul-Bunnell test—blood	—	4
Schuffner test—blood	—	1
Undulant fever—blood	—	10
Cold agglutinins—blood	—	1
Wassermann test—blood	—	8
Kahn test—blood	—	1
V.D.G.—smears	—	9
Tuberculosis (microscopical)—		
Sputum for T.B., etc.	128	704
Urine for T.B., etc.	—	292
Pus for T.B., etc.	6	39
Faeces for T.B., etc.	1	15
Pleural fluid for T.B., etc.	1	6
Swabs for T.B., etc.	—	9
C.S. fluid for T.B., etc.	—	5
Fluids (synovial 2, pericardial 2)	2	4
Tuberculosis (guinea-pig inoculation)—		
Urine	—	24
Pleural fluid	—	16
C.S. fluid	—	8
Pus	—	11
Gastric juice	—	16
Synovial fluid	—	7
Sputum	—	4
Milks	—	6
		<hr/> 3,811 <hr/>

DEATHS FROM A PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASE

There was 1 male death from Whooping Cough during the year 1950. This was equal to an annual death rate of 0.03 per 1,000 population.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES IN OTHER PRINCIPAL DISEASES

Tuberculosis—There were 10 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during 1950. There were 8 males and 2 females. This was equal to an annual death rate of 0.3 per 1,000 of the population. There were 5 deaths (corrected) from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year 1950.

Pneumonia—There were 13 deaths from all forms of Pneumonia during 1950, of which 6 were males and 7 were females. This was equal to an annual death rate of 0.31 per 1,000 of the population.

Other Respiratory Diseases—Including Bronchitis, there were 26 deaths from Respiratory Diseases. There were 14 males and 12 females. The figure for 1949 was 35 deaths. The death rate for 1950 is 0.7 per 1,000 of the population, while that of 1949 was 1.0 per 1,000 of the population.

Cancer—There were 79 deaths from Cancer during the year—50 males and 29 females—giving an annual death rate of 2.1 per 1,000 of the population. The number of deaths from Cancer during 1949 was 73, giving a death rate of 2.1 per 1,000 of the population.

Vascular Diseases—There were 110 deaths from diseases of the heart, of which 58 were males and 52 females. Hypertension with heart disease caused 13 deaths, 9 being males and 4 females. Deaths from other circulatory diseases numbered 17, there being 11 males and 6 females. The total number of deaths from Vascular Diseases, therefore, is 140, which is equal to an annual death rate of 3.6. During the year 1949 there were 188 deaths from Vascular Diseases. Deaths from Vascular Diseases account for 23 per cent of the total deaths in the Burgh.

PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES

Scarlet Fever—There were 67 cases of Scarlet Fever notified during 1950. The largest number of cases occurred in January. There were no deaths from Scarlet Fever.

The Ward distribution of the cases was as follows :—

East	....	....	....	....	....	9
West	....	....	....	....	....	5
Middle	....	....	....	....	....	9
North	...	...	...	...	...	22
Camelon	....	....	....	....	....	22

Erysipelas—There were 10 cases of Erysipelas notified during 1950. Eight cases were removed to hospital.

The Ward distribution of the cases was as follows :—

East	....	....	....	....	....	—
West	....	....	....	....	....	2
Middle	....	....	....	....	....	2
North	....	....	....	....	....	2
Camelon	....	....	....	....	....	4

Acute Primary Pneumonia—There were 79 cases notified during 1950 as compared with 71 cases notified in 1949.

The Ward distribution of the cases was as follows :—

East	....	....	....	....	....	16
West	....	....	....	....	....	14
Middle	....	....	....	....	....	6
North	....	....	....	....	....	19
Camelon	....	....	....	....	....	24

Influenzal Pneumonia—There were 33 cases notified during 1950.

The Ward distribution of the cases was as follows :—

East	....	....	....	....	....	11
West	....	....	....	....	....	3
Middle	....	....	....	....	....	4
North	....	....	....	....	....	11
Camelon	....	....	....	....	....	4

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia—There were 4 cases notified during 1950.

The Ward distribution of the cases was as follows :—

East	....	....	....	....	....	2
West	....	....	....	....	....	2
Middle	....	....	....	....	....	—
North	....	....	....	....	....	—
Camelon	....	....	....	....	....	—

Measles—There were 375 cases of Measles notified in 1950. This was a marked increase from 1949 when 120 cases were notified.

The Ward distribution of the cases was as follows :—

East	....	....	....	....	....	74
West	....	....	....	....	....	35
Middle	....	....	....	....	....	57
North	....	....	....	....	....	105
Camelon	....	....	....	....	....	104

Dysentery—There were 69 cases of Dysentery notified during 1950. This was a marked increase from 1949 when there were 4 cases notified.

The Ward distribution of the cases was as follows :—

East	....	....	....	....	....	21
West	....	....	....	....	....	13
Middle	....	....	....	....	....	11
North	....	....	....	....	....	9
Camelon	....	....	....	....	....	15

Acute Infective Hepatitis—There was 1 case notified during the year 1950.

The Ward distribltion of the case was as follows :—

Middle	1
--------	------	------	------	------	------	---

Pulmonary Tuberculosis—There were 88 confirmed cases notified during the year 1950 compared with 38 cases during the year 1949.

The Ward distribution of the cases was as follows :—

East	....	....	....	....	....	18
West	....	....	....	....	....	16
Middle	....	....	....	....	....	18
North	....	....	....	....	....	17
Camelon	....	....	....	....	....	19

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis—There were 14 notifications received during the year 1950 compared with 15 during the year 1949.

The Ward distribution of the cases was as follows :—

East	....	....	....	....	....	1
West	....	....	....	....	....	8
Middle	....	....	....	....	....	3
North	....	....	....	....	....	1
Camelon	....	....	....	....	....	1

Ophthalmia Neonatorum—There was 1 case notified during the year.

The Ward distribution of the case was as follows :—

Middle	1
--------	------	------	------	------	------	---

Whooping Cough—There were 70 cases of Whooping Cough notified during the year 1950. This was a marked increase from 1949 when 1 case was notified.

The Ward distribution of the cases was as follows :—

East	....	....	....	....	....	16
West	....	....	....	....	....	8
Middle	....	....	....	....	....	8
North	....	....	....	....	....	8
Camelon	....	....	....	....	....	30

Chickenpox—There were 18 cases of Chickenpox notified during the year 1950.

The Ward distribution of the cases was as follows :—

East	....	....	....	....	....	1
West	....	....	....	....	....	1
Middle	....	....	....	....	....	4
North	....	....	....	....	....	—
Camelon	....	....	....	....	....	12

Acute Poliomyelitis—There was 1 case notified during the year 1950.

The Ward distribution of the case was as follows :—

Camelon	1
---------	------	------	------	------	------	---

Cerebro-Spinal Fever—There was 1 case notified during the year 1950.

The Ward distribution of the case was as follows :—

West	1
------	------	------	------	------	------	---

Para-Typhoid A—There was 1 case notified during the year 1950.

The Ward distribution of the case was as follows :—

West	1
------	------	------	------	------	------	---

Para-Typhoid B—There was 1 case notified during the year 1950.

The Ward distribution of the case was as follows :—

North	1
-------	------	------	------	------	------	---

The following are extracts from the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

WATER SUPPLY

The quality and quantity of water for domestic and industrial purposes continues to be satisfactory. Samples taken during the year of the water supplied by the Stirling and Falkirk Water Board were found to be chemically and bacteriologically of a high standard. The consumption, excluding metered supplies, was 53 gallons per head per day, the total amount supplied being 84 gallons per head per day.

Two complaints about the water supply were investigated. One referred to insect life in the water which was due to the layout of the water main in the property. The Water Board took action to deal with the matter. The other referred to the condition of the water following the scraping and treatment of the internal surface of the main. A sample of the water was found to be in order.

Steps were taken to secure improvement in the supply of water to one property during the year.

Considerable expansion of the distribution system of the Water Board is in progress. Much of this work is to provide water for the industrial expansion in the area.

The water at Greenhorn's Well was found to be satisfactory on analysis. It is still used by a number of the residents in the district.

DRAINAGE

The scheme for the augmentation and improvement of some of the main sewers mentioned in my last report has progressed during the year, and the construction work is still in hand. This scheme will go a long way to alleviate the present inadequacy of the sewerage system and permit full development of the suitable ground in the Burgh.

In the Provisional Order submitted to Parliament by the Local Authority this year, a new clause was inserted, after negotiation with the Scottish Tar Distillers, to cover the method of discharging of trade effluents from their works at Lime Road to the sewer. It is hoped that compliance with the new conditions will enable the effluent to be dealt with at the Sewage Works without upsetting the process.

Fifteen alterations to existing drains, inspected and approved by the Department, resulted in the installation of 19 water-closets, 21 wash-hand basins, 3 urinals and 4 shower baths.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

All sewage is dealt with at the Sewage Disposal Works, Dalderse. During the year, major repairs were carried out to the digester head and pumping mechanism.

The Burgh Engineer has provided the following data for the year :—

Recorded flow of sewage	....	....	1,972,300,000 gallons
Average daily flow	....	....	5,400,000 gallons
Raw sludge treated	....	....	10,809 tons
Digested sludge pumped to drying beds	....	....	4,118 tons
Volume of gas per head per day	....	....	0.375 cubic feet

The Resident Engineer left to take up a new appointment in December. The post is not being filled until a decision on the extension of the works is made. It is hoped that secondary treatment will be installed although, in view of the nature of the sewage, it may first be advisable to instal pilot experimental secondary treatment plant.

FACTORIES

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises	M/c line No.	Number in Register	Number of			M/c line No.
			Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	63	67	—	—	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	207	34	—	—	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	14	16	—	—	3
Total		284	117	—	—	

2.—Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars	M/c line No.	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	M/c line No.
		Found	Remedied	Referred			
				To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	9	9	—	—	—	4
Overcrowding (S.2)	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Unreasonable temper- ature (S.3)	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)—							
(a) insufficient	9	—	9	—	—	—	9
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	5	4	—	5	—	10
(c) not separate for sexes	11	1	—	—	1	—	11
Other offences against the Act (not includ- ing offences relating to Outwork)	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
Total	60	15	22	—	6	—	60

RIVERS POLLUTION

The River Carron, which flows through the Burgh, continues to be grossly polluted before reaching the Burgh boundary. It is hoped that new legislation will shortly be forthcoming helping to remedy this state of affairs.

In the Burgh, the burns which flow into the river have been kept under observation, and no serious pollution has occurred. A complaint received from a local farmer regarding flooding in a field was investigated. It was found, on analysis, that the water contained sulphuric acid which had come from a Chemical Works. This matter was dealt with immediately by the firm, while the cause of the flooding was removed by the owners.

One other burn was found to be polluted with sewage and was causing nuisance in a factory through which the burn flowed. The cause was isolated and the matter rectified by the Burgh Engineer's Department.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are three registered offensive trades in the Burgh, and 68 inspections were carried out during the year.

The improvement in conditions at Roughcastle Fish Works mentioned in my last report has been maintained, and no serious complaints were received during the year of either sewer or airborne offensive odours.

FACTORIES

There are 284 factories on the register.

One hundred and seventeen inspections were made of factories during the year, and 15 defects were noted during inspection or reported by H.M. Inspector of Factories. The number of defects remedied was 22, including some outstanding from the previous year.

Alterations to sanitary accommodation are being carried out in 9 factories, and will include the installation of 29 water-closets, 17 urinals, 23 wash-hand basins and 20 shower baths. At the end of the year, 17 water-closets, 6 wash-hand basins, 3 urinals and 3 showers had been completed.

The improvement in conditions for the workers in the light casting industry is most noteworthy and is appreciated by the workers. Good use is being made of the bathing facilities provided, and must be of considerable benefit to the workers. The improvements must also be noticed in the homes of the workers, particularly where the houses have no modern sanitary accommodation.

OUTWORK

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	Total
Making Wearing Apparel, etc.	1	1

BURIAL GROUNDS

The cemetery, owned by the Local Authority, is a model of good cemetery layout, well maintained, and reflects great credit on the Superintendent and his staff. Several small burial grounds throughout the town, no longer in use, are maintained by the cemetery staff.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

In co-operation with the Medical Officer of Health, investigations of cases of infectious diseases are made by the Department and reports sent to the Medical Officer.

The prevalence of Sonne Dysentery, while not of serious proportions, called for vigilance of inspection and investigation to prevent further spread of infection.

One suspect case was on a dairy farm. All milk was diverted to a pasteurisation plant until satisfied that no danger of infection arose. All customers in the Burgh were visited, and the county authorities were kept informed of the matter as the outbreak started in their district.

HOUSING

Houses Erected

The number of new houses let during 1950 was 197 as compared with 110 in the previous year. Although this is an increase of almost 80 per cent it is still short of the number required to be let annually if any impression is to be made on the increasing waiting list.

Two hundred and eight houses were built during the year. The number of houses erected by the local authority is now 40 per cent of the total houses in the Burgh.

The table below gives the details of Local Authority houses as at 27th December, 1950 :—

Houses Erected and Acquired by the Local Authority

	No. of houses	No. let since last report	No. let to date	No. still to let
1919 Act Scheme	230	—	230	—
1923 Act Scheme	112	—	112	—
Insanitary Area Scheme	1270	—	1270	—
Composite Schemes	1320	—	1320	—
Bog Road Development	278	48	240	38
Windsor Road Development	244	34	112	132
East Carmuir's Development	470	115	299	171
Carronside Street	10	—	—	10
David's Loan	2	—	—	2
Langlees	64	—	—	64
Totals	4000	197	3583	417

Only one house was erected privately during the year.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION

The Sanitary Department is responsible for the administration of the ever increasing number of Acts, Orders and Regulations dealing with food, and it is hoped that some consolidation of existing legislation will be available soon. The food traders, generally, have given the Department every co-operation, and evidence of adulteration of food has been negligible as revealed by the samples taken for analysis.

One bakehouse was the subject of a special report in view of its structural and unsatisfactory condition. The occupier was most anxious to reconstruct the premises, and plans were in course of preparation at the end of the year to overcome the existing difficulties and provide good conditions. There is room for more modernisation of such premises to meet the more exacting hygienic standards desired today.

Food Hygiene

During the year much publicity has been given to the necessity for clean handling of foodstuffs. The Catering Trades Working Party Report has now been published, and it is to be hoped that all persons employed directly or indirectly in the catering trade will endeavour to read it. Legislation resulting from the Report should soon be forthcoming, but the publicity already given through various trade organisations will give the catering trade an opportunity to consider many of the recommendations as they can be applied to their own premises and personnel. Locally, the interest indicates that traders are conscious of the need for improvement, and enquiries have been made as to the possible alteration to their premises. It is hoped that when legislation lays down the requirements for the various classes of premises, action will be taken to put the conditions into practice with all possible speed.

During the year I had the opportunity of speaking to a large audience of housewives on the subject of food hygiene. The interest shown was encouraging. An informed public opinion can do more for proper food handling than legislation, and the opportunity of speaking to organisations in the Burgh is welcomed.

The appointment of a Food Hygiene Officer for Scotland at the Department of Health was welcomed, and the fact that a distinguished colleague and Sanitary Inspector was the officer, gives the appointment the importance the subject deserves. Mr. Ritchie's first official visit was to Falkirk, and the opportunity was taken to discuss with him the problems of a food hygiene campaign and show him some of the food premises in the Burgh. Much helpful advice was received and I look forward to much useful co-operation and assistance in the future.

Meat

Considerable improvements have been carried out to the Corporation Slaughterhouse and, although the work is not yet completed, the conditions for the slaughtering of animals and the handling of meat for human consumption for the East Stirlingshire area are much improved. Over £8,000 has been spent on these necessary alterations.

Tripe cleaning by mechanical means is undertaken by the Local Authority at the Slaughterhouse, and during the year 3,299 tripes, 9,205 sheep bags and 1,618 sets of feet were cleaned and made available for human consumption.

A complaint regarding the condition in which meat arrived at the Grahamston Railway Station was investigated. The meat was found to be dirty and the hessian wrappings torn. The matter was taken up with British Railways and the Ministry of Food, and a report was made to Mr. A. W. Ritchie, Food Hygiene Officer, Department of Health. Inspections made thereafter revealed no cause for further complaint.

Improvements to their vehicles have been carried out by the contractors who deliver meat from the Slaughterhouse to the butchers' premises, and the vehicles are much more satisfactory than formerly. In the near future it is hoped vehicles specially constructed for the haulage of meat will be compulsory.

The supervision of meat at the Slaughterhouse is capably carried out by the Superintendent and his Assistant, both qualified meat detention officers, and the Medical Officer of Health acts as Meat Inspector.

Eight slaughterer's licences were issued during the year.

The total number of animals slaughtered shows an increase over the figures for 1949, the increase being mainly in the number of sheep slaughtered. Approximately 700 fewer pigs were killed during the period. The table below gives the figures relative to each class of animal.

TABLE " A "

Class of Animals	Number of Animals			Weight (in lbs.) of Condemned Meat and Offal
	Slaughtered	Wholly Condemned	Partially Condemned	
Cattle	4,786	92	17	114,218
Calves	1,671	41	—	1,992
Sheep	24,510	65	3	8,224
Pigs	3,835	18	12	3,827
Totals	34,802	216	32	128,261

Milk

DAIRIES

Six hundred and forty-two inspections were made during the year to dairy premises in the Burgh. One exempted farm changed ownership and the new owner carried out considerable improvements and is now registered for the production of "Tuberculin Tested" milk. One farmer gave up milk production and the "Tuberculin Tested" licence was withdrawn. One milk retailer also gave up business. The holder of a "Certified" licence could find no outlet for such milk, and as the milk was being sold as bulk "Tuberculin Tested", the licence was altered to that grade.

Ten notices were served requiring the limewashing of dairy premises.

TABLE " B "

Class of Trade	No. of Premises	No. of Cows	Designated Licences		
			Certified	T.T.	Heat Treated and Pasteurised
Producer Retailer	1	1	—	—	—
Producer Wholesalers	5	98	—	4	—
Dealer Wholesaler	1	—	1	—	1
Retail Purveyors	31	—	8	1	5
Exempted Premises	9	35	—	—	—

The reports from the Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture on the dairy herds in the Burgh were satisfactory.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1949 AND ORDERS

The number of licences issued at 31st December, 1950, was 20, of which details are shown in the table above.

The work of reconstructing the pasteurising plant and premises owned by the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society was completed during the early part of the year. Considerable improvement has resulted from the introduction of the improved lay-out and new plant.

The producers of graded milk were requested during the year to consider the installation of mechanical cooling of their milk as desirable in the next year or two.

Five samples of pasteurised milk failed to comply with the prescribed conditions. Three of these samples were of third pint bottles and two of half pint bottles. No failures occurred in one pint bottles, and investigation indicated that the bottle-washing plant was out of adjustment when treating the smaller bottles.

Table I of the Appendix shows the results of tests carried out on 89 samples of graded milks and 10 samples of ordinary milk. Investigations were carried out after notification of any failure to

producers and retailers. Of the 10 ordinary milk samples, eight were taken at a dealer's premises in which pasteurisation plant was under test.

One complaint of dirty milk bottles was received and investigated by the Department.

SCOTTISH MILK TESTING SCHEME

The laboratory at Arnotdale received 4,814 samples of milk during the year. On these samples, 305 tests for butter fat, 4,804 tests under the Milk Testing Scheme, and 1,543 Methylene Blue tests were carried out, making a grand total of 6,652 tests.

Those figures show a considerable increase in the number of tests made as compared with the previous year. This is due to the Local Authority carrying out the milk testing scheme at the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Creamery, pending the completion and approval of their own laboratory. It is anticipated that by the summer of 1951 the Creamery laboratory will be in operation. The work in preparing, sampling and testing of all milks entering the Burgh under the scheme accounts for a considerable amount of the time of the staff, but it greatly improves the control over such supplies. The table shows the number of samples and tests carried out during the year.

Samples Taken	....	....	....	....	....	4,814
Chemical Analysis—						
Passed	....	....	....	....	....	288
Failed	....	....	....	....	....	17
Resazurin Test—						
Passed	....	....	....	....	....	4,491
Failed	....	....	....	....	....	313
Methylene Blue—						
Passed	....	....	....	....	....	1,049
Failed	....	....	....	....	....	494

In connection with the scheme, the Department sent notifications regarding failures to those concerned, viz :—310 to producers, 79 to other local authorities and the Milk Marketing Board, and 9 to the Department of Health.

I have to record the help given by the adjoining authorities and the Department of Health in the execution of the scheme.

Food and Drugs

Table II of the Appendix gives details of the samples taken during the period under review.

Of the two hundred samples taken and submitted to the Public Analyst, only two were taken formally. One test sample of milk was found to be non-genuine, but the result of a formal sample was found to be in order. Two complaints regarding the quality of whisky were

investigated, and the whiskies were submitted to the Public Analyst who reported that they were genuine.

The difficulty of securing certain foodstuffs prevented analysis of such foods as mince and sausages which, it was found, were not on display. The meat situation was largely responsible for this lack of display. It is useless to secure samples of such foods if, on purchasing, they are not on display.

Food Labelling Orders

No contravention of the above Orders was observed during the year. Traders on the whole appear to be complying with the many requirements now in operation.

Ice Cream

During the year, further applications were received under the Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations for the registration of one premises and three vehicles, bringing the total number of applications since the Regulations came into operation to 66. The number of applications still to be settled at the end of the year refer to nine premises and four vehicles. Two certificates of registration were cancelled following changes in ownership, and the vehicles were thereafter registered in the names of the new owners.

The outstanding applications refer mainly to premises where the manufacturers are experiencing difficulty in having alterations carried out, and it is hoped that they will complete the work during 1951.

Seventy-nine samples were submitted for chemical analysis and showed wide variations in butter fat. In accordance with D.H.S. Circular No. 32/1949, four samples which contained less than 2.5 per cent fat were notified to the Department of Health. Eighty samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, and an extract of the results showed :—

59	samples with counts less than	100,000 per ml.
3	“ “ between	100,000/200,000 per ml.
5	“ “ “	200,000/500,000 per ml.
4	“ “ “	500,000/1,000,000 per ml.
9	“ “ over	1,000,000 per ml.

Twenty samples showed positive B. Coli in 1/100 ml. All results were notified to the producers concerned.

Other Foods

In the course of food shop inspections, or as a result of requests from shopkeepers, the undernoted foodstuffs were condemned for human consumption and destroyed :—Fish, 287 lbs. ; Meat, 56 lbs. ; Other Foods, 760 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. ; Tinned Foods, 1,707 tins ; and Cartoned Food, 1,555 cartons.

TABLE I
Milk (Special Designations) Orders
Results of Samples

Grade	Samples	Bacterial Count per ml		B. Coli		Phosphatase		Methylene Blue		Biological	
		Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Pasteurised	46	27	—	41	5	45	1	43	1	—	—
Certified	15	12	3	12	3	—	—	—	—	1	—
T.T.	28	28	—	26	2	—	—	—	—	*5	—
Ordinary	10	10	—	6	4	6	2	9	1	2	—
Totals	99	77	3	85	14	51	3	52	2	8	—

* Includes two Tuberculin Tested Samples for examination for Sonne Dysentery Bacilli.

TABLE II
Samples Procured under Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928

Description of Article	Taken	Formal		Informal	
		Genuine	Non-Genuine	Genuine	Non-Genuine
Sweet Milk	13	—	—	13	—
T.T. Milk	35	2	—	32	1
Pasteurised Milk	47	—	—	47	—
Certified Milk	16	—	—	16	—
Ice Cream	79	—	—	79	—
Whisky	2	—	—	2	—
Blackcurrant Jam	1	—	—	1	—
Full Cream Condensed Milk	1	—	—	1	—
Distilled Water	1	—	—	1	—
Epsom Salts	1	—	—	1	—
Ipecacuanha Wine	1	—	—	1	—
Zinc Ointment	1	—	—	1	—
Gregory's Powder	1	—	—	1	—
Camphorated Oil	1	—	—	1	—
Totals	200	2	—	197	1

BURGH CLINICS

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
MEADOW STREET CLINIC :						
U.V. Therapy	9 a.m.	—	9 a.m.	—	9 a.m.	—
Child Welfare (Toddlers)	2-4 p.m.	—	—	—	—	—
Child Welfare (Infants)	—	2-4 p.m.	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—Males	5.30 p.m.	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—Females and Children	—	—	2-4 p.m.	—	—	—
Supervisory Clinic	—	—	—	2-4 p.m.	—	—
Diphtheria Immunisation	—	—	—	—	—	10 a.m.
Ante-Natal	—	11 a.m. Inf. Bookings Dom. Patients (Rh. Factor)	—	—	—	—
CAMELON CLINIC :						
Child Welfare (Toddlers)	—	—	—	—	3 p.m.	—
Child Welfare (Infants)	—	—	—	—	3 p.m.	—
Diphtheria Immunisation	—	—	—	—	3 p.m.	—
BELLSMEADOW CLINIC :						
Scabies—Females and Children	6.30 p.m.	10.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	—	10.30 a.m.	—
Scabies—Males	—	6.30 p.m.	—	—	—	—

